#### LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

The Defences and Batteries at Savannah Mobile and Pensacola-Position of the Garrison of Fort Pickens-The Fleet-A light Attempt to Selze the Fort-March-

ing of Southern Troops, &c.

The following particulars have been kindly furnished us by a gentleman who has just arrived from Pensacola, and who has visited the places referred to by him:—

THE DEFENCES OF SAVANNAH. The principal of these is Fort Pulaski, in the hands of a cession force of some 750 men, under command of Major nith, one of the United States Commissioners sent to e Orimea during the siege of Sebastopol, to note the manner of conducting siege operations pursued by the Allies. The information there acquired by the gallant and allies. The information there acquired by the gallant and patriotic Major (?) is first put in practice against the very government who honored him by the appointment. This fort completely commands the entrance to the harbor of Savannah. Since its seizure by the Georgians, everything needed was done to increase its strength and power. The guns are all formidable pieces, and the strictest watch is kept from its ramparts. Sand batteries have been erected in all favorably situated points contiguous to the fort, and as far up as the city itself. A large number of columbiads are mounted, and these "dread engines" are each mong them is a Twiggs and a Bragg, a Beauregard and Quattlebum, a Tatnall and a Wigfall, &c. Many of th uns on the fort and on the other defences are thirty-two and forty-two long pounders, mounted on cast iron ship carriages. The magazine at Pulaski is well protected by sand bags, raised with great care around it. From a lack-of accommodation, and the great heat which pre-walls at this season, the men's tents are pitched upon the ramparts, and great vigilance is consequently the result. The United States military barrack now furnishes quarters to a force of secession troops, commanded by General Lawton, formerly Colonel Lawton of the United States Army. Here the recruits from the other States are principally quartered, but these come in very slowly indeed. There are other barracks in the city pecially set apart for the accommodation of troops from he interior of Georgia. The uniform, so far as any has en issued, consists of a snuff colored garb, very dirty tooking in itself, and therefore a proper material for the uniform of men engaged in a dirty business. The same feeling pervades the Confederate troops with regard to their superiority over the men who have taken up arms THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

and the men at arms are under the command of Colonel Hardee, the celebrated tacti-cian, also late of the United States Army. The stronghold and fortification here is Fort Morgan, which commands the entrance to the har-bor, some twenty-four miles up to the city. About half of this distance, towards the city, the channel is not more than twelve or thirteen feet deep. Several tish me-chant vessels are in port at the present time These are the only vessels there, and never has the numcised of late in adding to the strength of Fort Morgan. A number of columbiade are mounted on the parenets The fort is what is termed in military parlance a regular bastion fort, with front and curtain. Since the taking of Fort Sumter some changes have been made with regard to the interior works. The buildings are being spidly provided with fire and bomb proof roofs. The guns are covered with mantalets, first used during the Crimean war. These protect the men at the guns, and are made of thick rope, in such a manner as so effectually resist rifle balls, and in many cases grape-abot. Vessels entering are completely at the mercy of the fort, the narrow channel not being more than half a mile distant. There are about 1,000 men in the fort. FORT GAINES

Stands on Dauphin Island, opposite Fort Morgan. It is of little account at present, the chief reliance being on the other fort. The work of mounting guns upon its walls has, however, been commenced, and much activity provails in pushing it forward. It contains about fifty

men.

The next point of defence commands a small injet to the bartor, called Grant's Pass. This is altogether a new fortification, raised since the State second. Two sand batteries have been erected, each mounting two thirty-two pounders.

This makes up the entire defences of Mobile harbor.

This makes up the entire defences of Mobile harbor. The lights along the coast have been all removed.

THE ENEMIES BATTERIES AT PENSACOLA.

Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, had long been the Fort Sumter of the secessionists of the extreme South. With that solitary fort standing alone, surrounded by hostile batteries, and yet defying attack, the Stars and Stripes still the second of waving defiance and threatening punishment to all trai-tors, the biggest brag amongst them dare not fire a shot. Batteries, however, were raised, and others strengthened, troops poured in, munitions of war, all the deadly imple siege trains continually arrived, but the fate of unter had roused the indignation of the North, and it

was resolved that it should be the last of the forts to suc-The secessionists have raised powerful batteries, all commanding Fort Pickens. Fort McRea, since the appearance of our fleet, has been abandoned, as it lay com pletely at the mercy of any of the large ships. The

pearance of our fleet, has been abandoned, as it lay completely at the mercy of any of the large ships. The heaviest battery is under the lighthouse; it mounts twelve gurs, several being columbiads. There is a second battery called "The Three Columbiad Battery," expected to do terrible work on Pickens whin they pick up the coursege to make an attack, but all idea of that has been exploded, the only explosion after ad-lakely-to occur in that quarter. This mortar battery has been artfully and skilfully erected. It is behind a clump of trees, and in the early days of General Bragg's heroic aspirations it was supposed that while it was doing its work upon the fort, the besieged would be unable to tell where the fire came from The batteries are all masked. They are formed of and bags covered with deep layers of hides, but they are indifferent constructions compared with the batteries erected by the United States troops on the other side of the Island, and which command the whole secession camp and quarters. Some time ago General Bragg's men were bury night and day carrying shot and chell, and powder to the different fortifications, but lately activity has given place to icleness and insubordination. General Bragg has abandoned one of his pet projects. This was to shak the floating dock, but his purpose coming to the ears of Colonel Brown, in command of Fort Flekens, the latter notified Bragg that the first attempt made for such a purpose would be the signal of opening fire upon the whole works, camp and all. Bragg replied that he would slok the dock at all hazards; but he didn't try, and there it yet floats.

The number of secession troops at Warrington is between six and seven thousand, and at Pennaacola somn fifteen hundred. Of the whole force the only disciplined, equipped and armed soldlers are the Zouwee, numbering about six hundred. They came from Louisian, and are really a very fine body of men, capable of enduring the greatest ratigue and privations.

A FAUSTRATED NIGHT ATTACK.
Our informant relates the part

permits.

A FATHER AND WHOLE FAMILY ON OPPOSITE SIDES.

Capt. Adams, of the Sabine, one of the vessels of the
Pensacola fleet, has two sons in the secession ranks under
Bragg. His daughter is a vivanciere in one of the Louisiara regiments. This young amazon wrote to her father
requesting him to join the Confederate forces; but if he
did not, she prayed that he would be starved out. The
old man recounts the circumstance with the greatest
sang frold, and concludes with the remark, "She is a
thoughtless young thing, and will soon get over it."

MARGHING OF TROOPS.

MARCHING OF TROOPS.

Troops are daily travelling along the lines of railway, all converging to Richmond and Norfolk. The cars are daily filled with them. The appearance of these men bespeaks them of the lowest grade of the population. They listen with the greatest credulity to any nonsense that may be told them in connection with President Lincoln, whem they call "Lincom," and they believe most firmly that one Southerner is able to beat ten Yankots.

All the Northern ships in New Orleans have been selzed and confiscated. In some cases the ships belong jointly to a foreigner and an American, and for the protection of the American the foreigner has to appeal to his Consul to claim the ship in "ull as his property. One of the yessels lately seized was the Marquis De Hayana.

She is now called the Sumter, and is so charged as to be beyond recognition. She is a very fast boat and will carry nine guis. These will be mounted on a new pian deviced for the use of guan on shipboard.

PRELING OF THE PEOPLE.

Throughout the whole South a roign of terror prevails. No Union man dare speak the honest sentiments of his mind, and even a moderate secresionist would be instantly hung if heard to utter a word against the action of these who have plunged the country-into war. Provisions are scarce and there is little to be hoped for from the young crop, which is new springing up, and which was sown out of season, in the hope that the grain raised would to some extent lessen the sufferings to be dreaded from a dearth of provisions. The young grain is new, however, nearly destroyed by the intense heat.

grain is now, however, nearly destroyed by the intense heat.

UNITED STATES OFFICER ARRESTED BY THE REBELS.

The Augusta (Ga.) Depatch, of the 23d ult, says:—We
learn that Brevet Lieut. Col. Morris, of the United States
Army, was arrested at Johnson's Turn-Out, on the South
Carolina Railroad, on yesterday evening, by Lieut. T.
Smith and Surgeon A. Dozier, of the Seventh regiment
South Carolina Volunteers. Morris had a parole from Col.
Van Dorn, of Texas He had strong intimations of a
desire to reach Washington City, and excited the suspicions of Judge Withers and Dr. Jos. Jennings, who had
travelled with him from Montgomery, Ala. He was carried to Camp Butier, where he will undergo an examination.

SEIZURE OF A WESTERN STEAMER AT MEMPHIS.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of the 28th ult. says:—
The first class Louisville and New Orleans packet Louisville, 1,000 tons burthen, arrived at Memphis, from New Orleans, on Saturday evening. We learn from Captain Strong, of the Red Rover, who was a passenger on the Louisville, that she was seized upon her arrival, by order of General Pillow, and tied up. She had on 250 hhds. of tobaccs, a large lot of greceries and other freight for the North, and about 600 passengers. She is owned in Louisville by Captain McCombs. Captain Strong informs us that it is the intention of General Pillow to arrest the passage of all boats up stream hereafter. They are silowed to go below, however, at their pleasure.

ARREST OF A UNITED STATES BEARER OF DESPATCHES. ARREST OF A UNITED STATES BEARER OF DESPATCHES

ARREST OF A UNITED STATES BEARER OF DESPATCHES AT NEW TRLEAMS.

The New Orleans Picayane of the 26th says:

Mr. William Young Fendall arrived here yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, per Spanish brigantine Angela, which port he left on the 12th inst. Information having been convey et to Mayor Mource that there was appassenger on board this vessel who probably was conveying important despatches to Washington City from the United States ship Macedonian, of the Gulf Squadron, which was left at Vera Cruz, the Mayor despatched special Howard to arrest him, with his baggage and papers.

Mr. Fendall was brought before the Mayor, with all the packages of letters in his possession; and the Governor being informed of the fact, sent Colonel Forstall to conduct Mr. Fendall to his presence. On the examination it was assortained that Mr. Fendall had been commissioned to carry despatches from the Mexican Legation at Washington to the City of Mexico, and having delivered the same to President Juarez, was returning home as a private citizen. At Vera Cruz, while awaiting for transportation to New Orleans, he visited the United States ship Macedonia, and was requested by the officers thereof to carry a number of letters to the United States The letters were all of a private character, except two for the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, and one for the third Auditor, which simply contained ship secounts of the crew, &c., but nothing giving any important information. Mr. Fendall was then discharged, the Governor offering to provide him a safe conduct.

Mr. Fendall is the san of P. R. Fendall, formerly United States District Attorney of Washington. Grown, and the expense by marriage of ex-Senator A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, and also a relative of Hon. C. M. Conrad, of this city.

We regret that Mr. Fendall was put to any inconvenience, but the condition of our country renders it necessary that the strictest espicaage and examinations should be made for the safety of our republic.

# NEWS FROM CHARLESTON, &C.

FROM CHARLESTON AND MOBILE.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.
The Augusta Chronicle of the 28th says that General Beauregard has issued orders in Charleston yesterday relinquishing command of the forces around Charleston to Colonel R. H. Anderson, relieving D. K. Jones, who acampanied General Beauregard to Corinth, Miss. T. R. Rault left Charleston Monday as bearer of de

patches to M. Thouvenel. The Mobile papers say the agent of the French govern ment is there collecting facts for Napoleon.

#### NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REPORTS FROM MARTINGRUDG VA HARRISHUNG, May 31, 1861. A private letter, received here to day from Martins ourg, Va , dated May 28, states that one company of infantry is stationed there, commanded by Governor Letcher's brother. He is described as having a head red as a beet, red flannel shirt, threadbare pantaloons

boots wanting heel taps and his coat too small. The secession flag was waving over the Court House. The Union men are anxiously desirous of arms to de fend themselves, and are largely in the majority.

The secession soldiers get drunk when they picase, and are disorderly at Martinsburg.

The troops at Harper's Ferry have get the smallnox

virulently. Members of two secession companies who went there

from Martineburg, died of it and were brought home to be buried. The diarrhoa was largely prevalent.

The Berkley County Guards, ninety five men, and Wise Artillery, eighty four men, who six weeks ago weat from urg, the former now numbers twenty-four men; the latter twenty, caused from desertions and disease. The Bunker company have all deserted. The Kockingbam company all laid down their arms and departed dispusted. Almost all the latter voted again ordinance.

This information is perfectly reliable. Martinsburg seventeen miles from Harper's Ferry-

MOVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. CARLISLE, Pa., May 31, 1861.

The Philadelphia City Troop, with four hundred regu lar cavalry, left this morning for Shippensburg, it is supposed to proceed to Chambersburg.

## MOVEMENTS NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, May 30, 1861. A telegraphic despatch has just been received here announcing that the Southern troops at the ferry, opposite Williamsport, had retired from that position, and fallen back to Falling Waters. The probability is, that they have abandoned the Williamsport ferry altogether, and are marching to join the forces which retreated from and are marching to join the forces which retreated from Grafton, at Martinsburg. There is every prospect now that General Johnston is calling in all his outposts, and concentrating his forces immediately at Harper's Ferry. Thus two of the greatest generals now living, General McClelland and General Johnston, are in all probability about to measure swords together. On the one side is the advantage of overwhelming numbers, and of making the attack on three sides at once. On the other hand is the naturatege of a commanding position and heavy artillery. No one can pretend to forctell the result of the conflict, but no one can doubt that it will be desperate and bloody.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, May 31-1 A. M. HARRESURE, May 31—1 A. M.

Alarm in Harper's Ferry—Concentration of Federa;
Troops—Abandonment of Williamsport by the Rebels.

Our city has been full of troops passing through to the seat of war. Over one hundred military wagons left last night for Chambersburg. The rebels at Harper's Ferry nust prepare for a terrible reckoning.

The forces at Williamsport, Md., having fallen back to

The forces at Williamsport, Md., having fallen back to Falling Waters yesterday, Colonel Allen gave orders to return to Harper's Ferry. At the latter place all is anxiety and bustle. Some of the men who have shown signs of cowardice have been sent in disgrace to winchester. At that place there were five thousand troops, who were ordered to reinforce Harper's Ferry. It is said, however, that the order was countermanded.

The traitors are alarmed, and yet undecided whether they will stand fire or not. Colonels Allen and Hughes with themselves out of the dilemma. One whole company of Virginians, it is said, being suspected of sympathizing with the North, were sent towards Richmond. There is, no doubt, great disaffection among the rebeif forces. It is this that causes the alarm and hesitancy of their commanders.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Boston, May 31, 1861. The steamer Cambridge left this afternoon for Fortress Monroe, having on board a large quantity of lumber, tools and provisions. She also took out a picked company o sappers and miners, under a requisition from Genera Butler. She also took a number of experienced carpen ters to superintend the building of barracks for the large number of troops to be concentrated around Fort Monroe. Brigadier General Pierce and his staff go to the seat of war by this conveyance; also Hon. John Morrissey and Hon. W. P. Davis, who are authorized by Governor An drew to examine and report in detail the sanitary condi-tion of the Third and Fourth Massachusetts regiments. The First regiment, Colonel Cowdin, will go into camp for a short time, at Maiden. Massachusetts.

THE TEXAS TROOPS AT LEAVENWORTH. LEAVEMWORTH, K., May 31, 1861.
The troops from the Texas frontier arrived at Fort leavenworth to day in good health. They left nothing it the posts valuable except forage.

Lieutenant Colonel Emery has resigned. ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM TEXAS. The schooner Horace, of Boston, Captain Buncker, arrived yesterday morning from Indiancia, Texas, via Havana, bringing II5 men of the United States First infantry, under the command of Captain Wallace, Lieut. Phillips and Dr. Lyons. All well. She also brings twenty-five women and children, the families of those

## THE BLOCKADE.

THE CASE OF THE BARK WINNIFRED, OF RICHMOND.

A statement having been recently published, to the effect that this vessel was captured by a United States ship-of-war for attempting to violate the blockade of a Southern port, the master of the vessel—Capt. Immare has called on us, requesting the publication of a correct version of the affair. He states that the bark Winnifred of Richmond, of which he is master, sailed from Rio Ja neiro direct for Hampton Roads, for orders, and that he knew nothing of the blockade nor of the critical condition of the country, not having spoken any vessels at soa from which he could derive such information. He arrived off Cape Heary on the morning of Saturday, the 24th last. When nearly up to the Cape, and within four or five miles of it, the Winnifred was spoken by the steamer Quaker City, and ordered to heave to, and send her papers on board. The captain immediately caused the vessel to be brought to. A boat was then sent from the steamer and boarded the bark. Capt. Immare then went on board the steamer, with his papers. He was informed by the commanding officer that he would have to detail him as a prisoner and convey him to Norfolk to await the orders of Commodore Stringham. He was accordingly taken before the Commedore who said he would have to send the vessel to New York as a prize. The Winnifred was detained till last Tuesday in Hampton Roads, with a prize master and erew aboard, after which the prize crew was discharged and she was not this port. The captain of the Winnifred says he was not this port. The captain of the Winnifred says he was not marned off by the Quaker City, and although he knew nothing of the blockade, he heaved to immediately on being ordered to do so. The Winnifred is now at Quarantine, where she has been for the last five days. neiro direct for Hampton Roads, for orders, and that h

CAPTURE OF PRIZE VESSELS. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

May 31 .- Marshal Murray has taken possession of the Hiawatha and the Granchaw, two prize vessels, in addi tion to those already reported.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. May 5. - The United States District Attorney filed libels in the Court of Admiralty against the prize vessels seized by the blockading squadron near Hampton Roads as already reported.

Proceedings have been commenced against the sure ties of Hamiet C. Gordon, Postmaster of Long Eddy, Sul-ivan county, who is a defaulter to the amount of \$109.

#### NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Hon. T. Corwin and the New Ministers from England and Bel-gium-Meeting of Congress, &c. OUR CITY OF MEXICO CORRESPONDENCE.

Maxico City, April 29, 1861. Mexican Ideas of Affairs in the United States—Arrival of Foreign Diplomats-Messrs. Weller and Mathew-Con-Mexico cannot be an indifferent spectator of passin

events in the United States, for with the dismemberment and loss of strength of the United States, this country like Dominica, becomes the victim of Spain. This start ling fact now stares in the face and staggers those Mexi can politicians who at first sight believed the America difficulty would result to the advantage of their country We here feel a deep and powerful inverest in every sign from your country, and now the hope is entertained by be slayed, and the great and glorious American Union be preserved to perform its true dectiny in the New World.

Mr. Corwin and suite, sir Charles Lennox Wyke and attendants, and the new Belgian Minister and attendants, all came passengers by the English packet Clyde, but owing to the quarantine laws at Vera Cruz were forced to preceed with that steamer to Tampico. They will all doubtless reach here in the next ten days.

Governor Weller, who is now quite restored from his late serious illness, and Mr. Mathew, will most likely leave by the next steamer for New Orleans.

We are here pretty much the same as on the departure of the last mail. The national Congress is preparing for its sessions. Great efforts have been made by the clergy to prevent the reunion of this body, and for a time it was feared that their efforts would be crowned with success; but now confidence has been restored, and the members are rapidly coming forward.

The weather is at present extremely hot; but I am glad to say the typhus fever, which has carried off so many of our noted men, is gradually subsiding in all parts of the country. every liberal of Mexico that the work of destruction will

Maxico Crrv, May 5, 1861. The Kind of Men in the New Congress—An Immense Ca-nard—Alarm About the Spaniards—Its Origin and Motive—Incompetency of Mexican Statemen—More Conspira-cies—Suspicions of Doblado—Daring Outrage by Mejia— Another Expedition Against Him-Popularity of Governor Weller, do . de. It has been a long job to get the members of Congress

to come forward. Most of them appear to have believed that the Congress was only a trick to get a lot of liberals that the Congress was only a trick to get a let of liberals together to be caught, like so many nibbling mice, in a trap. After some eighteen days hard work Congress has organized, and are now prepared to plunge into the great questions of the day. The effort, I can assure you be forehand, will be a melancholy failure, so far as any of the vital questions of the day are concerned. There is no man of capacity in the Congress, except, perhaps the members of the Cabinet who have resigned to take their stats in Congress. Both Senor Zarco and Senor Mata were considered clever men before they wen! into the Cabinet. Sener Zarco has found himself a weak person for administration, and Senor Mata has found himself perfectly incompetent. He went into the Cabi-

weak person for administration, and Senor Mata has found himself perfectly incompetent. He went into the Cabitet under the most favorable auspices, and he now leaves, having done nothing but advise the robbery of \$20,000 of the funds in deposit for the French Coavention. Realty one leases all hope of Mexico at seeing such utter incompetency where we had been induced to believe there was some talent.

Yesterday we had a full sized berege, in the shape of a report that an extraordinary had just arrived from Vera Cruz with the alarming news that a Spanish fleet, with men on board for occupation, was actually coming from Havana to Vera Cruz. This story for the most of yesterday upset everybody and everything, and its full effects have not vet passed. I believe, however, the story is one set affeat by the French Minister, for the sole purpose of scaring the Mexican government into the ratification of the fifteen million contract made by the house of J. B. Jocker with the clergy. I believe this to be the case for the fellowing reasons:—For two days agents of the French Minister and the house of Jecker have been busy in the paises spreading reports of the coming of the French and Spaniards. These reports facilitated matters, and yesterday an attempt was made to carry the Spaniards. The result will be, if my version is correct, that Mr. Jecker's business will be knocked on the head by this act of M. De Saligny.

Strong accusations have been made against General Doblado and other liberal chiefs of note for the Tampico conspiracy. It would appear that a very large number of liberals were in the business. Is it not strange that Mexicans cannot live without being mixed up in some conspiracy or some piece of treachers?

A contemptible conspiracy was discovered at Jalapa and put down.

Mejia and his men have come down to within thirty leagues of this place. They stopped the diligence one neighboring trees. An expedition loft here yeste day against Majeral of the number of members of Congress, who are very likely now ornament

United States Minister here for a long time.

Our Diplomatic Relations with Mexico.

(From the trait L'Union of Vera Cruz, May 12]

In what capacity dees this representative, appointed by Mr. Linceln, come here? Evidently in the capacity of Minister of the United States; that is to say, of the confederacy, such as it was before the separation of the States of the South. Can he, ought he to be received in that capacity? That is the first question to be resolved. We must be very careful on that point. The first step on such grounds may be very dangerous. Mr. Corwin would not be simply recognized as the representative of only the States of the North; and the Mexican government cannot recognize him as representing the States of the South. If Mr. Linceln's envoy limits his protensions so us to be only the representative of the North, he strikes a blow at the dignity of his own government, and admits thereby that the administration whose commission he holds is making at this moment an unjust and unlawful war on the South—and that it is not possible for him to do. If Mexico should receive him as representing at once the States of the North and of the South, it would thereby discredit the legitimate authority of the Confederate States and of the government at Montgomery—and this is not more possible for them. Mr. Corwin comes, as is said, to conclude a treaty. That question may be handled later. The only question for the present is that of his reception, and frankly, the case seems to us a very embarrasing one. Pethaps it will be submitted to Congress. We shall see how they will get out of it. It must not be forgotten that the republican party—the same which Mr. Corwin represents—refused to ratify the treaty of McLane, which was so favorable at the time to the liberal cause, on the main ground that the treaty had been made by a government whose authority of Mr. Lincoln is certainly very far from reaching over the whole of the country which once formed the cenfederation of the United States. This reasoning is strengthen

### OBITUARY.

The hand of the fel. and of New York's most promius, and has taken away the person of James Conner, nent and influential men, is this city. He died on the well known type founder of Thursday, the 30th ult, at his count. Chester county, aged sixty three year. He leaves a widow and seven children.

James Conner was born on the 22d of A. oril, 1798, within a few miles of Hyde Park, Dutchess count, N. Y. In 1811 he was apprenticed to Samuel Brower, the o. of the Public Advertiser newspaper, then located on the corner of Water and Pine streets, in this city. In this office young Conner first learned the mystery of typesetting. He displayed uncommon intuitive knowledge of the business, and soon ranked ahead of many a fellow craftsman. After remaining on the Advertiser for a few years, until it suspended publication, he attached himself to the Public Advecate, then edited by Major M. M. Noah. He remained several menths on that paper, perfecting himself all the while as compositor. We next find him with Abraham Paul, then a celebrated book printer, at the corner of Water street and Burling slip. His next engagement was with Ephraim Coprad, a wol esteemed printer of that date, at the corner of Frankfort and Chatham streets, the precise spot on which French's Hotel now stands. While in this position young Conner made rapid progress in the completion of his ambition to become a first class printer. Leaving this establis he connected himself with several book and job houses. He next was employed in the establishment of houses. He next was employed in the establishment of Mr. Watts, then located at the corner of Broome and Orange streets. At this establishment, in his capacity of an ordinary compositor, Conner, then not more than eighteen years of age, worked on the first quarto Bible ever stereotyped on the western side of the Athaetic. He subsequently engaged with Charles Starr, and from there he went into the employment of the American Bible Society. The late Baniel Fanshaw, being at the head of the practical department of that concern, made the suggestion that the correcting and reparing of sterestype plates ought to be a distinct branch in itself, and entrusted only to the most experienced pritters. In order to learn this law business, young Conner entailed upon himself a temporary loss of some three dollars per week, in the hope that the onlarged experience he should gain would more than compensate him in the long run. Sour after this he confined himself exclusively to the stereotyping business, and was engaged by Hauma and Wallsco. comewhere about this date Mr Conner married. He afterwards removed to Boston, where he took active charge of Finestry H. Carter's stereotype foundry on a large weekly salary. To this the addition was subsequently made of the supervision of the pressrooms white there Mr Conner poor not think seriously of embarking in business of the exclusive account. With that in view he about the steady with some three through dollars clear profit.

He subsequently returned to this city with a view of locating himself permanently. He located himself in a building in Frankfert street, near Pearl. Here he got to Mr. Watts, then located at the corner of Broome an

locating himself permanently. He located himself in a building in Frankfort street, near Pearl. Here he got to gether the necessary apparatus for storotyping. A for-tunate opportunity for commencing soon presented itself, in the surrendering by Mr. Daniel Fanshaw-Mr. Conner's old friend—of the residue of his lease on No. 1 surray Mr. Conner, all through his life, had been noted for his

in the surrendering by Mr. Damiel ranshaw—Mr. Conner's old friend—of the residue of his lease on No. 1 aurray street.

Mr. Cenner, all through his life, had been noted for his free and courteous oemeanor, an advantage not too common in any class of men, and which our subject found of immense benefit to him when he really made a start in life on his own account. As a tradesman his melhod of acting was most commendable; his rule, the golden one, was that of selling cheaply, quickly, and for sare renurns; and to the end of making his busicess extensively known, he acvertised freely. By zealously and consistently achering to this principle, Mr. Conner's success in trade was of quite an unexampled character. While in Murray street he made an important advance in type founding. He next removed to Spruce street, hear Gold. Here he erected a rear building for the casting of pates. This he felt boung to co, from the necessities of a business which had become great in a comparatively brief period, and was enlarging every day. In addition to his ordinary custom, that of the Spiscopal and Methodist societies had recently accrued to him. The eccasion, he thought, was opportune for the publication of a folic Blible, being the first ever stereoty ped in the States, or any other country. For this, long before he had finished it, he found a customer in Slize Angrus, of Hartford, Connecticut, who reasily aggreed to the price next asked—the thousand dollars. Estated, as he well might be, by his success in this connection, and anxious, as he ever was, to keep good faith to the very moment, Mr. Conner was himself compelled to devote eighteen hours daily to the personal supervision of the work. The rapid extension of his family and for the requirements of his business. Prior to the thorough completion or this, it, was intimated to the Conner that he might purchase from the city the grow left on the opening and widening of Ann street. Acknowledging the importance of the location, he determined to avail himself of the chance, and he d

allucht, now discovered that he was without a dollar in the wide world. Indeed, to quote his own emphatic larguage on the occasion, he "had not enough to buy a load of wood."

But a character like his can always invoke wealth, some way or other. Nobody doubted that Mr. Conner could, at this distressing crisis, have raised thousands of dollars, on the strength of his mere promise to pay on a particulizer day. A man of sirely problety, he soon found himself surrounded with true friends, who opened a credit for him to the extent of five thousand dollars. With the funcs thus supplied he purchased a new foundry, and once more applied himself to the art which he labored so hard to develope. He soon found himself surrounded with customers, and his business again rapidly increased. At the naturity of the period of his credit, he promptly met his liabilities.

In 1844 Mr. Conner was elected to the office of County Clerk for three years, and in 1847, so general was the approval of his official conduct, that at the expiration of his first term he was re-elected to the same office. During the six years of his official duties Mr. Conner nerver lost sight of his business—that business he had brought to so bigh a degree of excellence, and to which, it seemed, all his instincts were directed. He continued to make additions to his stock of materials, and to reserve increased patronage. Entering early into the California trade, and vecturing on large speculative shipments, however, some fifteen thousand dollars of his money was joopardized. His son William was consequently despatched to the then new State. He arrived, not in time to save all, but some seven thousand dollars, and to secure every other demand of magnitude.

During the absence of his son, Mr. Conner, impressed by the formidable location then offered to him in Beekman street, purchased the lot, and erected thereon six stery buildings specially adapted to his business. There he went on in his usual path of improvement, by deventing the post of grand Sachem. He was al

of strict honor, indemiable energy, and a courage not to
be chaken by acveraity. A man why was ever ready to
assist an honest struggling debtor, with means as well
as by an extension of credit.

He has left to his successors—his sons William and
James, the former one of the supervisors of New York—
an establishment that takes rank with the most extensive foundries in this country and in Europe.

Tammany Hall, New York, May 31, 1861.

EACHEMS AND BROTHERS—You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of the Society, to be held this
(Saturday) evening, in the Courcil Chamber of the Great
Wigwam, at half an hour after the setting of the sun, for
the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed necessary towards paying the last tribute of respect to the
memory of James Conner, Grand Sachem of the Society.
By order,
WILLIAM D. KENNEDY,
Taken of the Council.

CASPER C. CHILDS, Secretary.

MANHAITAN, ERSSON OF BROSSOMS, Fifth Moon, Year of
Discovery 569, of Independence 59, and of the Institution the 72d.

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition The mail steamship Ariel, Captain Wilson, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall. The malls for Cultrernia and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'cock this morning Bingle copies, in emppore, read, for mailing, six cense

agents will please sond in their orders as early as poe-

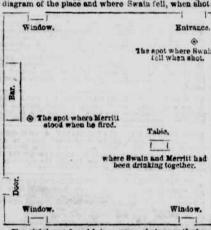
TRACEDY IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

A Man Shot Dead for Expressing Seces. sion Sentiments-The Perpetrator of the Deed Surrenders Himself Over to the Eustody of the Police-Diagram of the Saloon where the Afray Took Place. Early last ovening a most lamentable affair occurred in the Eighth ward, a man named John Swain being instant-ly killed for using strong secession language. The affay took place in the lager beer saloon in the basement No. 199 Prince street, kept by a German named John H. Im-

mens. The circumstances attending the case, as far as we were enabled to ascertain, seems that wain, who keeps a bakery in the same building, on the fire. Hoor, had frequently held quite lengthy argaments in the above saloon upon the present state of affairs, and generally expressed himself favorable to the course pur-sued by the L<sup>1</sup>outh. Among others with whom he had conversed was a young man named Henry Merritt, a sign painter, and member of Warren Hese Company No. 38. Setween four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Swain came into the saloon where he found young Merritt and a man nemed Charles Salmons, also the bartender, Ed. C. Immens—a son of the proprietor of the place. The above parties insuing had requent conversations together upon the above subject, his appearance was the result of a renewal of an argu-ment held the day previous. The parties having drank nce or twice, Swain, it is said, sat down at one of the tables with Merritt, and began to reason with the latter

once or twice, Swain, it is said, sat down at one of the tables with Merritt, and began to reason with the latter, why he entertained views in opposition to the North. Merritt, who is reported to be a strong Union man, became terribly excited over the conversation, so much so that he for some time paced up and down the saidon, and would have knocked Swain down for what he said had he not been prevented by others prezent.

Swain finally also became quite worked up over what Merritt said, and remarked that if he was a Southerner he would trample the American flag under his foot but what he would have his rights and the freedom of carrying slaves into any territory that he saw if, and would hold them there in spite of the North. He is also reported to have expressed himself in the strongest language against the course pursued by our government, and was in favor of permitting the Southern States to go out of the Union, and form a government to suit themselves. The language used last evening by Swain, and which it is alleged prought about the unfortunate affray, was added ownerd, and was fit only to be classed with such arbitrary abolitionists as Abe Ilacolin. Swain, it is said, after using the above remarks, walked towards the door with a view, no doubt, of going up stairs into his store; but before he got to the steps, Merritt, who was bigblyenraged at what Swain had said, selzed a large herse pistol and fired at Swain, as he stopped and turned around towards the bar, the ball entering the left breast, near the heart, killing him almost instantly. Swain, as he fell to the floor, or fed out, "O, my God!" and soon expired. Merritt immediately fled, and succeeded in getting away before the police arrived. The report of the pistol, however, brought about the place aiarge crowd of people, Sergeant Wade, of the Eighth precinct, with several policemen, were soon on hand, and immediatel steps taken to arrest Merritt. This, however, they falled in doing. But about half-past six o'clock Merritt walked into the station house and Prince streets, and gave himself up to the custody of Captain Holmes. He was accordingly locked up in a cell and the Coroner notified. The police also took in custody the barterder. Immers, and Salmons as witnesses. Both and the Coroner notified. The police also took in custody the bartender, Immens, and Salmons, as witnesses. Both the above mea seem unwilling to give a clear account of the affair, and stated that they did not see Merritt fire the pistol, but suppose he did it. The following is a diagram of the place and where Swain fell, when shot:—



The pistol was found lying upon a chair near the bar by bergeant Wade, but Immens denies being the owner. It s supposed, however, that he must have had it hanging behind the bar, as it was too large for a man to carry

is supposed, however, that he must have had it hanging behind the bar, as it was too large for a man to carry about his person.

The deceased is well known in the ward, and is spoken of as being a very respectable and quiet man. He was about torty-five years of age and had only been married about two months. On the lat of May he bought out the bakery which was owned by Mr. Immens, the proprietor of the lager bier saloen. Merritt is also a married man, about twenty-five years of age, and is said to be a very incleasive man and about the last one who would be likely to take the life of another under any circumstance. He is a member of Warren Hose Company, No. 33, which is located on Sullivan street, near Prince street, and is spoken of by his associates in the company as a man whom it would take a great deal to cause to rake his arm against snother. The body of Swala was aman whom it would take a great deal to cause to rake his arm against snother. The body of Swala was large crowd gathered about the buildings trying to get in to see the remains of the deceased.

Merritt is said to have been in the employ of Councilman Barney, but at present was not doing much, owing to the hard times. He was about to enlist to go to the wars.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—Authorized by act of Assembly, passed January, 1859. Grants to run twenty years.

Sussex Courtr.—Class 139, Drawn May 31, 1861.
74, 76, 64, 35, 50, 43, 1, 22, 60, 46, 18, 32.
CONSOLIDATED.—Class 95, Drawn May 31, 1861.
23, 53, 2, 36, 8, 64, 57, 28, 47, 73, 25, 61, 76, 13, 51.
Olyulars cent free of pharse by addressing sent free of pharse by addressing.

Olroulars sent free of charge by addressing

B. FEANCE & CO., Managers,

Wilmington, Delawara Cornelal Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s
EENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
KESTCCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 399—May 31, 1861.
47, 26, 29, 56, 53, 43, 64, 30, 33, 41, 28, 8.
EKETCCKY, CLASS 310—May 31, 1861.
56, 66, 18, 70, 20, 72, 53, 38, 11, 1, 15, 75, 71, 45.
Circulars sout free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EIDD's & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

War Hats.-For a Summer Campaign let AF FARIS.—FOR A SUMMER CAMPAIGE light, flexible Hats are far the best: and many a soldier he fainted on the field for want of such an appropriate coverin KRON, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, is ob-best manufacturer of Spring Hats, for all of his make ha not only the peculiar, graceful and styleh set that imparis distipguished air to the wearer, but are so featble, coal, ig and lasting, as to be the ne plus ultra of comfort and econ micel sleeping.

Spring Clothing.
At EVANS', 66 AND 68 FULTON STREET.

Sisck Alpaca Suits Cain Cassimere Suits to match...... Cantrell has suitable Shoes, Boots and

Salters for ladies, misses, masters and gentleme or city or country wear, cheap. 813 Broadway. Lovers of Aquatic Sports.—Our Thirty-bird Grand Annual Boat Exhibition of one hundred and birty Boats will close this work. INGERSOLL'S larges and chappest Boat Eazaar in the world, 243 and 244 South

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing

Removal.—Ira Perego & Sons Have Re-moved their Furnishing Store from corner of White street to 175 Broatway and No. 2 Constands atreet. Patent Bosom shirts made to order. Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Ton pecs-The best in the world. Wholesale and retail and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

The Indian Herb Doctor, F. Tumblety, M. D., from Canada, may be consulted free of charge, at 499 Broadway.

Military Shoulder Brace and Supporter.—A new and superior article by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vessy strest, Astor Housa.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the Hatr. Ladles, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents-Black or brown; best in use. Depot No. 1 Barelay street, and sold by all druggists. Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the

world—harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Bold clied at BATCHELOR's wig factory, 16 Bond street. Selling Off at Greatly Reduced Prices— Bish imported Firaw Goods for misses, children and infants: boys Straw Caps, &c., at BARTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster streets.

A Card .- The Indian Herb Doctor, F. A Card.—The Indian Herb Doctor, F.
TUBLETY, M. D. from Carada, will describe diseases and
tell his patients the nature of their complaint or liness, without receiving any information from thom. No charge for consuitation or advice. Office 499 Broadway, within half a minute's walk of the St. Ficholas Hotel.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Balms as have no strife
with Nature or the Laws of Life;
With blood our hands we never stain.
Nor polson men to case their pain.

Our Pather, whom all goodness fills,
Frovides the means to cure all fills,
The simple Herbs beneath our feet,
Well use; relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herbs a umple Flower.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower, Culled from the dewy lea-These, these, shall speak with touching power of change and health to these. T. TUMBLETE, M. D.

Maponschedd's Summer Styles.—The plendid field for choice of the light soft felt hats afforded a spenschedd's, 118 Massau street, is well worthy the street.

David's Summer Styles of Drab Heavers and Straw Hale, now ready, at 2004 Broadway, near Duane strees.

Dougan's Dress and Soft Hats are all he rage. Give him a call, at 102 Nassau street, corder of

COONEY—CRUMMEY.—On Tuesday, May 21, by the Rev.
Mr. Clapp, Mr. John Cooney, of New York, to Miss Jame
CRUMMEY, eldest daughter of Eq ward Crummey, of
Brooklyn, eldest daughter of Eq ward Crummey, of
Jersey City and Brooklyn papers pleture copy.
Canton Taylor.—On Friday, May 57, at 8t. Ann's
church, by the Rev. C. A. Farrell, Jam. Y. F. Canton to
Softha A. Taylor, both of New York.
McGRATH—Haine.—On Tuesday, May 23, at Scarsdale,
by the Rev. Dr. Rumley, Howard W. McGr. with to Engla
C., daughter of Reuben Haines, Eag., of Phila. elphia.
Powell.—Hory.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening,
May 29, by Rev. E. Sands, Cranies H. P. Well to
Jeaneter W., youngest daughter of Captain N. B. Wy, all
of that city.

Of that city.

Died.

Americag.—On Wednesday, May 29, Ance, who of Matthew Armstrong, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the functal, from her late residence, Armstrong pince, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Curriager wall be in waiting at the ferry in Jersey City at harf-a ast one o'clock.

BLAIL—On Wednesday evening, May 29, we v suddenly, Charles Henny, youngest son of Wins and Catharine D. Henny, aged 5 years, 3 mentis and 14 a ays.

He was too pure for earthly love,

Strength to our hears was given,

To yield him up in early life
To a brighter home in heaven.

The friends and acquaintances of the fignily are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 442 Soco of ayama, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BROWER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 28, Manna BROWER, reliet of the late Capt. Abraham L. Brower, in the 55th year of her age.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

Connest.—At his residence, in Westchester, on Thursday, May 30, Major Jamss Connest, in the 64th year of his ago.

The relatives, friends of the family and men bers of the Masonic fraternity, Typographical and Tan many Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the fu neral, from his late residence, in Westchester, on Sunday, afternoon, at four o'clock, without further notice. Con vey-ances will be in waiting on the Westchester and of Harlem bridge until 2:45 F. M.

Connount.—On Thursday evening, May 30, at Na 5 Peck slip, John Thomas, son of Patrick J. and Cathasiae.

Connolly, aged 3 days.

Shasta City, California, and Galway, Ireland, papers

Cornelly, aged 3 days.

Shasta City, California, and Galway, Ireland, papers Shara City, California, and Galway, Ireland, papers please copy.

Dranks.—On Thursday evening, May 30, passed to the higher life, Charles Hexry, only son of Jonas W. Drake, in the 25th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances and those of his family are affectionately invited to attend service at St. Timothy's church, Fifty fourth street, near Eighth avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, after which the remains will be taken to Newtown for interment.

which the remains will be taken to Newtown for interment.

DYDERS — On Thursday afternoon, May 30, Thoras Dyness, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock from his late residence, No. 2 Hall place.

Buchus — On Friday, May 21, John B. Hughes, only see of Hugh and Mary Hughes, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends or the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) atternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 224 Sullivan street.

at two october, From Sullivan street.
Sullivan street.
JACKSON.—On Friday, May 21, AGNES MARVIN, daughter of Amaga B. and Mary E. Jackson, aged 17 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, from No. 25 Douglass street, Brocklyn, at balf-peat nine o'cicck. The remains will be taken to Westport, Cons., for interport

KEIDEL —On Thursday morning, May 30, of consumption, George Keidel, a native of Perth, Scotland, aged 25

tion, Grorge Kether, a native of Perth, Scotland, aged Myears.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of W. K. Thomas, No. 55 Jane street, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. His remains will be taken to New York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Laistex.—on Saturday, March 30, William M. Laistex, late of San Francisco, aged 44 years.

Laistex.—at Chitco, S. I., on Thursday, May 30, James Laistex, of County Meath, Ireland.

The frinds of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, Clifton, S. I., near St. Mary's church.

church.

Lapsiny.—On Thursday morning, May 30, William M.

Lapsiny, late of San Francisco, aged 44 years.

PHILIPOTELY.—On Friday morning, May 31, JRAN PURRUR
PRILIPOTELY.—On Friday morning, May 31, JRAN PURRUR
PRILIPOTELY.—On Friday morning, May 31, JRAN PURRUR
PRILIPOTELY.—On Friday may 16 his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two
o'clock, from the residence of his son, No. 833 Broadway.

QUINN.—On Friday, May 17, RICHARD H. QUINN, aged 26

Years.

years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Bellevue Hospital, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green wood for interment.

Scott.—On Thursday, May 36, Carl Fredrick Scott, of Denmark, acced 64 ages.

afternoon, May 20, after a lingering illness, Mr. Stkrings, S. Palistas, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his son, Geo. D. Tallman. Monmouth county (N. J.) papers please copy.

Thylan —On thursday, May 20, Kanna, daughter of John and Mary Teyhan, aged 10 years and 2 mooths.

The remains will be taken to Staten Island, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock, for interment.

White.—At Vernon, N. Y., on Thurday, May 30, suddenly, T. B. White, late of Brooklyn, aged 55 years. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Notice of funeral in to morrow's paper.

Wall —Drowned, at Smithtown, L. I., on Wednesday, May 20, Flash, only child of J. Wall and Lavinia Wilson, aged three years.

aged three years.

The funeral swill take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his grand-father, 76 Sands street, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL MY STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING TO be sold at cost. Peace goods made to order at a very small profit. All wool spring Overcoats, \$6; Vests, \$2 56; Pants, \$3 60; silk maxed Ceats, \$2. CLARKE, 114 William street. A 7 \$3 50—QUILTED SOLE GAITERS, AT JONES', 14 and 12 Ann street. Will wear twice as long as any other

A THESE OBLEBY ENDERLY'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE OBLEbraied engraved Cards sold only at 563 Broadway, conner of Duane street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED
joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pair
or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon
Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons in this city.

Gas fixtures, &c. stephen Philbin, NO. 767 BROADWAY,

A STEPHEN PHILDIN, AU. III DEVALUES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.

FRENCH ERONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,

Consisting of Massic Ornaments, Batactics, Groups, Inc.

PLEMBING AND GAS FITTING

Attended to as usual at No. 231 Fourth street and No.

Aster House, Barclay street.

HYATTS LIPE BALSAW.

HYATTS LIFE BALSAN.

Indeumatism in its most pairful forms; Also, Screptula, Entripelas, Salts Britum, Pintles, Blotume. Old Ulcome, fever Sores, the worst cases of Discase of the Blood, Mercanical Complaints, Debility, Liver and Kfiners, Incipient Gensumption, &c., are most certainly oured by this great purifier, Hyatt's Liff Balsanic and it will most certainly ours my case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in ascordance with directions.

HYATT'S Liff Balsanic cored Willed Jarrus, Esq., 277

Bicks street, Brooklyn, of deep and terrible ulcors on the legative his physicians had decides that amputation was necessary to save his life.

HYATT'S Liff Balsanic cured Mr. B. Rice, 32 Grove street and 21 Clinton Market, of inflammatory resumation and goal, as five he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S Liff Balsanic cured Mr. E. B. Holly, docknown as a five he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE Balsanic cured Mr. E. B. Holly, docknown in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought it to be incurable.

Faincipal Darot, 246 Orano Street.

WILL PAY A FORTION IN CASH AND THE Ba-

WILL PAY A FORTION IN CASH AND THE BA Liance in valuable labor saving machinery, (protected to letters ratert and extradively used, especially in this city), for good property; carriages preferred. Call at room. 23 Howard Hotel, Broadway.

TEW STORE. Goods Retailed At Wholesale Prices, 663 BROADWAY, Mozart Hall Building

PATENT MEDICINES.
SOAPS, PERFUMERY BRUSHES.
[Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat and Olothes.]
And all similar Goods. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

663 Broadway, just below the Winter Garden LOOK AT THE PRICES.
All one dellar articles sold at 75 cents.
All fifty cent articles told at 38 cents.
All twenty five cent articles and at 15 cents.

Washing Machine Challenge sold at 10 cents.

Wash—I challenge any man in the world to wash with me in public for \$100,000, and I make no exceptions. My Challenge washer is new invention, all wood—no iron to rist eleties nor friction to wear them out; will wash eight towels, a sheet inblicelath or shirt, in one minute, and then wrings them cut dry healdes; all for \$5 a place. Any smart man can make \$1,000 per mouth by buying countles and selling from 150 to \$300 per county. Fend for circular with wood—cut, with resum slamp. Address Van Hoesen & Brothse 57 South street, N. T.